

Feb 2, 1536

The Argentine city of Buenos Aires was founded by Pedro de Mendoza of Spain.

1536

Act of Union joins England & Wales.

Since the Accession of Henry VII (7) in 1485, Wales had been governed by England as a dependent territory, with no voice in its own affairs. Two acts of the English Parliament (passed in 1536, & 1543), changed the relationship and brought the 2 countries into union, the prelude to the long course of centralization of English rule in London, to run throughout the British Isles. The new Tudor monarchy wanted to be rid of

local differences and feudal privileges
in the pursuit of administrative uniformity.
Henry VIII (8) also wanted to extend his religious
reformation to Wales and secure his western
flank against the foreign invader
which religious change might provoke.

1536

1543

By the complementary acts of 1536 & 1543 the centuries-long struggle between the English Crown and the Welsh marcher lords was brought to a close. The English system of land tenure was introduced into Wales; English common law was extended to Wales; the Welsh shire were empowered to elect justices of the peace; and each Welsh shire and

through was to send representatives
to the Westminster parliament. One
unintended long term consequence of the
acts was to deal a blow to the Welsh
language; all legal proceedings were
henceforth to be conducted in English.

1536

John of Leyden, the Dutch Anabaptist, who had established theocratic rule at Münster in 1534, executed those with leading followers; had offended more by advocating communism and polygamy than by doctrinal opposition to infant baptism. Massacre of Anabaptists followed.

1536

England

Pilgrimage of Grace
Rising of Roman Catholics in northern
Counties against Henry VIII's
dissolution of the monasteries; demanded
removal of Thomas CROMWELL as
Henry's chief minister, an end
to the dissolution and restoration
of Papal authority. Many leaders
were executed after ~~the~~ rising
in 1537. Dissolution of Monasteries

was completed by 1540.

1536

Calvin Published the "Institutes of the Christian Religion". John Calvin, He was younger than Luther (also more extreme) was the moving spirit of 2nd generation of Protestant reformers. This brand of Protestantism was destined to spread most widely in the world, especially to Scotland & Netherlands & North America. The statement of his beliefs was published in 1536. Luther directed attention to human salvation & the means of achieving it. Calvin directed attention to God; the purpose of life was to know

ood, and the primary importance of his incarnation as
Christ lay less in redemption, more in the evidence
which it provided of his existence. Separating Calvinism
from Lutheranism, was the doctrine of predestination -
Omnipotent and omniscient, God had from the beginning
decreed some people to be saved (the elect) and some to be
damned (reprobate) and as the means for executing that
irrevocable decree had instituted the infusion of grace,
through faith in Christ, in the elect. Good works
afford no redemption (nor did they for Luther), but
they might be a sign of election. Hence the strong
impetus that Calvin gave to strict Puritan morality,
and also, by the emphasis on hard work and material
success, to the rise of capitalism.

1536-9

Dissolution of English monasteries.

May 19, 1536

Anne Boleyn, the 2nd wife
of Henry VIII, was beheaded after
being convicted of adultery.

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1536

b 1505 d 1536

Anne Boleyn was executed.
2nd Queen Consort of Henry VIII
Mother of Elizabeth I
Henry divorced Katherine of
Aragon to marry her.
She was executed for alleged
adultery and incest.

1536

Henry VIII married
Jane Seymour.

She died in child birth
in 1537.

She was mother of Edward VI
born 1537

INCA ATTACK

Forced to preside over the Spanish torture, rape and enslavement of his subjects, MANCO Inca finally escaped from CUSCO. He took to the mountains with an immense army, besieged 190 Spaniards trapped in CUSCO. But his forces dwindled as men left to till the fields and he was unable to seize the City or the lowland.

where cavalry made the spanish
nearly invincible

1536-1572

RESISTING DEFEAT

Retreating to the forest west of MACHU PICCHU, Manco Inca established a capital at VILCA BAMBAA from where rebels launched guerrilla raids. Repeated Spanish expeditions failed to capture the fugitive - horses could not penetrate the jungle. After Manco Inca's death in 1545, his sons continued the struggle against the

Spanish.